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POETRY.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNFINISHED POEM

How oft against these prison bars
I have leaned my head, and gazed for hours
Upon the wonder-telling stars;
Thinking, if in their sinless bowers
The memory of this planet dim
Ever mingles with thy blissful dream.
And when low winds were stealing by,
I have sometimes closed my weary eye;
And fancied the sigh that was silently stealing
Through my damp hair, was thy own breathing;
Then would I lay me down upon
This carpetless cold flinty stone.
And pray—how long! how fervently!
To look on thee once more and die.

MY CHOICE.

'Tis not the form or shape I prize,
Or features true and fair;
I look for animated eyes,
A modest, cheerful air.

A glowing cheek and snow white arm
Shall ne'er my wishes win;
A feeling heart's the greatest charm
And intellect within.

A countenance where virtue shine,
A bosom taught to move
With innocence—where truth refines
The sweetness of true love.

'Tis these that make the beautiful frame,
And with their living aid,
The roses ever sweetly seem
And never—never fade.

INFLUENCE OF THE DAUGHTER BY BURNAP.

The daughter has much in her power.
She has youth, vivacity, generally the
grace of form, always the charm inseparable
from youth, often the irresistible
attraction of beauty, and she may have
the still more enduring endowments of
amiable temper and mental accomplish-
ments. And she may move in the sacred
sphere of home as a ministersig spirit of
peace and love, and joy.
But it may likewise be otherwise.
Because the path of duty to her is com-
paratively easy, is dictated to her by her
affections, is demonstrated to her by
every day's experience, it does not
follow that she will walk in it. She may
prove false to her obligations. And what
a desolation does she make in the home-
circle! How can she wring the hearts
of those she is bound by every obliga-
tion to love and cherish! Instead of
acquiescing with cheerfulness in whate-
ver her lot may be, she may annoy her
parents by perpetual reflections and
complaints. Instead of taking her share
of the toils and cares which are insepara-
ble from a family, she may refuse them
all, and choose to spend her time in idle-
ness, or dress, or company, and consider
herself born for a higher lot than ordina-
ry mortals. By the indulgence of a bad
temper, instead of being the delight and
pride of the domestic circle, she may
keep her home in a perpetual broil.—
Alas! for that house which is under the
tyranny of a termagant! There is no
dagger so sharp as the tongue of an in-
solent, disobedient, ungrateful daughter.
If any eyes could weep tears of blood, it
would be the eyes of parents who have
brought up a daughter to be their terror,
their torment, and their scourge.

[From the Albany Cultivator.] LETTER FROM A FARMER'S WIFE.

MY DEAR EDITORS—I am a Farmer's
wife, and as such would be pleased to
become your correspondent. If I could
by that means induce others of my own
sex, who are much better qualified to
write than I am, to become contributors
to your paper; for I really think you
could devote a column, or part of a col-
umn, for our benefit. Why should all
your attention be paid to cultivate the
farmer while the farmer's wife is wholly
neglected. We have no papers devoted
to ourselves. Their are the fashionable

Magazines, &c., but they are filled up
with love and murder stories, the fashions
of our great cities, music and sorry kind
of poetry, which are good enough in
their place perhaps, but they do not furn-
ish us with the information we want.—
The farmer's wife wants something
more. She wants to know how to ful-
fill her duty in the shape in which an all-
wise Providence has placed her. I do
not think you are so much of a flatterer
at to tell us that we are perfect: neither
do I think you so much of a slanderer, as
to say we are so proud, vain, or ignorant,
as to be unable to learn our duty as the
wives of farmers. As almost every thing
in and about the house, comes under the
superintendence of the wife, she ought
to be well instructed in the art of house-
keeping, taking care of the garden, dairy,
poultry, &c.; and let me tell you I think
the success of the farmer depends very
much on the proper management of
his wife. How can a farmer thrive,
when his wife crawls out of bed after
the sun has been sometime shining, jerks
on a dirty dress, jumps into her shoes
slipshod, which shows the holes in the
heels of her stockings to advantage, and
starts in a flurry to get breakfast with a
nightcap on, and her bed left in the way she
got out of it? In two hours after, all
hands ought to have been at work, break-
fast is ready, which may be a mixed up
mess, with sour bread and heavy cakes,
spread on a dirty table by the side of
the wall, which nothing but a keen ap-
petite, and one continued volley of
scolding, could make a go down. With
such a start in the morning, it is hard to
guess how business will go about the
house as well as on the farm through-
out the day. Instead of this, we ought
to rise with the lark in the morning, and
as cheerfully go to business of the day,
neatly dressed from head to foot, our
houses in order, with a clean good break-
fast ready by time. Then if the farmer
does not go to his work with a light
heart and a strong arm, it is not your
fault. As a well wisher of the cause
you are engaged in, I send you these
few hints hoping you may do much to-
wards promoting the proper cultivation
of the mind of the farmer and the farmer's
wife. Yours respectfully,

SARAH.

ETHAN ALLEN IN ENGLAND.

Col. Ethan Allen was a man des-
tined to strike the world as something
uncommon and in a high degree inter-
esting. He was but partially educated
and obscurely brought up; yet no man
was ever more at ease in the polished
rank than he. Not that he at all con-
formed to their artificial rules and little
etiquette; but he observed the dictates of
natural good humor.—His bearing was
a total defiance of fashion, and he looked
and acted as if he thought it would be a
condescension thus to trammel himself.
It is well known that in early life in his
own country, he acquired an influence
over his fellowmen, and led them on to
some of the most daring achievements.
He seemed to have possessed all the ele-
ments of a hero—developed patriotism,
a resolute and daring mind, and an excel-
lent judgment.

His conduct as a partisan officer is
well known in this country, and was of
great service to the cause of liberty dur-
ing our revolutionary struggle. He was
taken prisoner and carried to Eng-
land, where his excellent sense, his
shrewdness and his wit, introduced him
into the court region. A friend of our
earlier life, who was well acquainted
with this part of the history of this singu-
lar man, used to take great delight in
telling us some anecdotes of Colonel
Allen, while a prisoner in London. We
have before mentioned the firmness with
which he resisted the attempts to bribe
him from the cause of his country, and
the caustic satire with which he replied
to a nobleman, who was commissioned
by the ministry to make him formal
offers to join the British cause in Ameri-
ca. The incident is a striking one and
it will bear repetition.

The commissioner, among the tempt-
ing largesses, proposed that if he would
espouse the cause of the king, he might
have a fee simple in behalf of the state
of Vermont. "I am a plain man," said
Col. Allen in reply, "and have read but
few books, but I have seen in print
somewhere a circumstance that forc-
ibly reminds me of the proposal of your
lordship; it is of a certain character that
took a certain other character into an
exceeding high mountain, and showed
him all the kingdoms of the earth and the

glory thereof and told him that if he would
fall down and worship him this would
all be his: and the rascal did not own a
foot of them!"

A lady once sneeringly asked Col.
Allen in a large assembly, at what time
fashionable ladies in America preferred
taking the air. He perceived her drift,
and bluntly answered, "whenever it was
necessary to feed the geese and turkeys."
"What!" inquired the lady, "do the fine
women in your country descend to such
menial employments?" Allen was
always aroused at any attempt to de-
preciate the fair ones of his own country,
and with a great deal of warmth replied,
"American ladies have the art of turning
even amusement to account. Many of
these could take up the subject of your
Grace's family history, and tell you of
the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence
to which your ladyship is probably in-
debted for your distinguished name most
of which it is likely, would be as new
to you as the art of raising poultry." The
sarcasm produced a deep blush on
the face of the fare scoffer, but it produ-
ced for the captive and his countrymen
an indemnity against court ridicule for
the future.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The
transactions of this Academy are gener-
ally interesting, and sometimes of great
importance. At one of its sittings, after
various matters had been submitted, a
paper of a curious nature connected
with the food of herbivorous animals,
was read of which, as it may be of ser-
vice to agricultural readers, we copy
an abstract. The author, M. Dumas,
says, he has ascertained that the quanti-
ty of fat in animals, in a healthy state,
does not depend, as has been generally
supposed, upon some peculiar process in
the digestion, but upon the quantity of
fatty matter contained in the food that
is eaten. In order to establish a theory
so unreasonable, M. Dumas has given an
account to the Academy of several prac-
tical experiments. He begins by stating
that, on an analysis of hay and maize or
Indian corn, he found the former yield
2 per cent. of fatty matter, and the lat-
ter 9 per cent. Herbivorous animals,
says M. Dumas always make less fat
than the amount of the fat contained in
their food, but the milch cow furnishes
a larger quantity than any other animal,
and the quantity of butter that she sup-
plies would if weighed, be found equiva-
lent to that contained in her food. M.
Liebig, who has written on this subject,
denies that the maize contains any por-
tion of fatty matter. He states that hav-
ing given to a goose weighing four
pounds thirty-six pounds of maize the
goose grew to the weight of 9 pounds,
and when killed furnished three pounds
and a half of grease. All this he contends
was the result of digestion the food hav-
ing no fatty matter; but without adopt-
ing the theory of M. Dumas, which, in-
deed appears to us to be a very strange
one, it is impossible not to be struck
with the opportunity that M. Liebig's
experiments afford to M. Dumas to es-
tablish his theory in his own way. M.
Liebig says that there is no fatty sub-
stance in maize, and consequently that
as a goose, after eating 39 pounds of it,
acquired three and a half pounds of fat,
the result was due to the mysterious
operation of the digestion, and not to the
food. M. Dumas, on the contrary, that
in maize there is nine percent, of fatty
matter. Nine per cent. upon 36 pounds
and an allowance for the quantity of fat
upon the goose when it weighed four
pounds, would give something like the
quantity which M. Dumas says exists in
the food in question."

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigra-
tion of souls, said, "In the time of Moses,
I have no doubt I was the golden calf,
Very likely," replied a lady—"time has
robbed you of nothing but the gilding."
"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dos'em
takes his phissic reg'lar," said a doctor's
boy to his employer. "Why so?" "Cause
he's getting well so precious fast."

SPECIE.—We find that the Hibarnia
brought over two million three hundred
thousand dollars in specie. This added
to what they already had, gives the large
amount of twelve millions lying in the
vaults of the New York banks. Specie
was pouring into England from all quar-
ters but the United States, so that the
bank of England does not feel the drain.
The Journal of Commerce states that
bank lose the three W.s. (Wilson, Wig-
gins & Wilde) a hundred and thirty
thousand pounds sterling. [Picayune.

HINTS TO THE COUNCILS.

by Gabriel Grip.

Our city masters are carrying matters
with a high hand over people who have
the temerity to trade with us. Not con-
tent with seizing and confiscating the
goods of honest men, who from misfor-
tune or matters beyond their controule,
are unable to remove them from the
Levee in the space of twenty-four hours
—they must add thereto a system of
excessive and exorbitant dockage dues;
they must invent such engines to rack
and torture commerce, especially the
little trade carried on by poor men in small
crafts, for whom they have a settled
hatred, as the following. Let them speak
for themselves.

N. O. Jey.

"Article 4. Be it further ordained, That
hereafter it shall not be lawful for any
piroque, flat boat, barge, boat or keelboat
to remain in port longer than twelve days,
as fixed by the thirtieth article of an or-
dinance approved 21st October 1839,
under a penalty of \$25; and it shall be
the duty of the Wharfingers of the several
Municipalities, to cause to be removed
beyond the limits of the port, any piroque,
flatboat or other craft found in violation
of this ordinance, within the limits of
their respective Municipalities. The
fines arising from any violation thereof,
shall be recoverable before any court of
competent jurisdiction, of the owner,
agent or consignee of such piroque, flat-
boat or other craft, for the benefit of the
Municipality within which the offence
may be committed.

Article 5. Be it further ordained, That
hereafter it shall not be lawful for any
flatboat, keelboat, barge or old hull to
remain within the limits of the port longer
than twenty-four hours after the discharge
of its cargo under the penalty of twenty-
five dollars recoverable as aforesaid; and
after the expiration of said twenty-four
hours it shall be the duty of the Wharf
Master, of either of the Municipalities, to
cause to be removed beyond the limits of
the port, or to turn adrift, without any
delay, any such flatboat, keelboat, or
other craft in contravention.

Article 6. Be it further ordained, That
in case any captain, owner, or person in
command of any steamboat, flatboat,
barge, keelboat, or other craft, shall neg-
lect or refuse to obey the orders of the
Wharfinger to conform to the ordinan-
ces regulating the port, he or they shall
be liable to a fine of from 25 to \$50 for
each offence, recoverable as aforesaid.

Article 7. Be it further ordained, That
from and after the 31st day of August
next, all ships and other decked vessels,
and steam vessels, arriving from sea,
which shall have landed or moored in
front of one Municipality, and shall have
paid, or be liable to pay the Levee dues
to such Municipality; and which shall
afterwards remove from such Municipal-
ity to one of the other Municipalities, shall
pay to the Municipality to which they
remove the following dues:

All vessels over 750 tons,	\$3 00 per day
do do do 500 & less than 750,	2 50 do
do do do 300 do 500,	2 00 do
do do do 100 do 300,	1 50 do
do do under 100 tons,	0 75 do

Said daily Levy dues to be collected
for every day such vessels may remain
in the port of the Municipality to which
they may have removed, the days of re-
moval and departure excepted."

The piroque is to be turned adrift, the
flatboat is to be destroyed, the property
is to be confiscated; enormous fines are to
be levied for the offence of keeping one's
own boat at the wharf, ship owners are
to be punished for permitting their ships
to leave one Municipality for another,
whatever their interests may dictate!—
Beautiful, enlightened, moral, conscien-
tious!—worthy of the century, the coun-
try and the city isn't it?

Cotton Manufactures in Mexico.—
Their are in the republic of Mexico 53
cotton manufactures, with an aggregate
of 135,000 spindles. They work up
daily, on an average, 48,622 lbs. of cot-
ton, and produce 43,760 lbs. thread,
which, when woven into cloth, &c., is
worth \$48,037. These facts we derive
from a printed statement by the directors
general of Mexican industry dated city
of Mexico, March 28th, 1843.

[Journal of Commerce.

TREASURE NOTES.—The amount of
Treasure notes outstanding on the 1st
inst., it is officially stated, was \$11,607,
085 37.

The drunkard shall come to poverty,
and drowsiness shall clothe a man with
rags."—Proverbs, xxiii., 21